```
=> d his ful

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:54:33 ON 28 DEC 2005
                E DAVID NATHANIEL E/AU
L24           11 SEA ABB=ON  ("DAVID NATHANIEL"/AU OR "DAVID NATHANIEL E"/AU OR
                "DAVID NATHANIEL EAMES"/AU)
L25            1 SEA ABB=ON  L24 AND ?SKIN?(W)?COLOR?
L26              ANALYZE L25 1-1 CT :      27 TERMS

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:58:24 ON 28 DEC 2005
                E TNF-A/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:58:46 ON 28 DEC 2005
L27            0 SEA ABB=ON  TNF-A AND (?SKIN?(W)?COLOR?)
L28        43284 SEA ABB=ON  TNF-A OR TNF(W)A OR TNF(W)ALPHA
L29            0 SEA ABB=ON  L28 AND ?SKIN?(W)?COLOR?
L30            3 SEA ABB=ON  L28 AND ?LASER?(W)?THERAP?
L31            0 SEA ABB=ON  L28 AND ?TATTOO?
L32          133 SEA ABB=ON  L28 AND ?SKIN?(3A)?TREAT?
L33            1 SEA ABB=ON  L32 AND ?LASER?
L34            4 SEA ABB=ON  L30 OR L33
L35            2 SEA ABB=ON  L34 AND (PRD<20040311 OR PD<20040311) 2 cits from CAPlus

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:07 ON
     28 DEC 2005
L36           12 SEA ABB=ON  L34
L37           10 DUP REMOV L36 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED) 10 cits from database

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:02:03 ON 28 DEC 2005
L38          416 SEA ABB=ON  L34 AND (PRD<20040311 OR PD<20040311)
L39            4 SEA ABB=ON  L38 AND ?TATTOO?
L40            3 SEA ABB=ON  L38 AND ?SKIN?(W)?COLORATION?
L41            7 SEA ABB=ON  L39 OR L40 7 cits from USPatFull

     FILE HOME

     FILE HCAPLUS

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     FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Dec 2005  VOL 144 ISS 1
     FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Dec 2005  (20051227/ED)

     New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

      This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
      substance identification.

     FILE MEDLINE
      FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 DEC 2005 (20051227/UP).  FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

      On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.
```

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 will soon be available. For details on the 2005 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 21 December 2005 (20051221/ED)

FILE CANCERLIT
FILE COVERS 1963 TO 15 Nov 2002 (20021115/ED)

On July 28, 2002, CANCERLIT was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

CANCERLIT thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2002 vocabulary. Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 22 Dec 2005 (20051222/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE JAPIO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 DEC 2005 <20051207/UP>
FILE COVERS APR 1973 TO AUGUST 25, 2005

<<< GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE >>>

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html <<<

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 28 DEC 2005 (20051228/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE USPATFULL

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 27 Dec 2005 (20051227/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Dec 2005 (20051227/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6981281
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2005283878
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 27 Dec 2005 (20051227/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 27 Dec 2005 (20051227/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 2005
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Oct 2005

>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the <<<
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or <<<
>>> applications. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US <<<
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in <<<
>>> USPATFULL. A USPATFULL record contains not only the original <<<
>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent <<<
>>> publications. The publication number, patent kind code, and <<<
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention <<<
>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL <<<
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>> /PK, etc. <<<

>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together <<<
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to <<<
>>> enter this cluster. <<<
>>> <<<
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 27 DEC 2005 HIGHEST RN 870676-46-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 27 DEC 2005 HIGHEST RN 870676-46-3

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

****
* *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
* *
****

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of

experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

```
=> d que stat l35
L28       43284 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  TNF-A OR TNF(W)A OR
                TNF(W)ALPHA
L30           3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L28 AND ?LASER?(W)?THERAP?
L32         133 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L28 AND ?SKIN?(3A)?TREAT?
L33           1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L32 AND ?LASER?
L34           4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L30 OR L33
L35           2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L34 AND (PRD<20040311 OR PD<20040311)

=> d ibib abs l35 1-2

L35  ANSWER 1 OF 2  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:846132  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:21420
TITLE:                    Effect of low power laser irradiation on nitric oxide
                          and cytokine production by leukocytes
AUTHOR(S):                Klebanov, G. I.; Poltanov, E. A.; Dolgina, E. N.;
                          Nikankina, L. A.; Anokhina, E. B.; Gancovskys, L. V.;
                          Kreinina, M. V.; Vladimirov, Yu. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Department of Biophysics, Russian State Medical
                          University, Moscow, 117997, Russia
SOURCE:                   Biologicheskie Membrany (2002), 19(5),
                          391-402
                          CODEN: BIMEE9; ISSN: 0233-4755
PUBLISHER:                Nauka
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 Russian
AB   A majority of beneficial effects of laser therapy may
     be connected with the initiation of such synthetic processes in leukocytes
     as activation of protein (inducible NO-synthase, iNOS) and cytokine
     synthesis, increased cell proliferation.  In this study the action of low
     power laser irradiation (LPLI) on nitric oxide (NO) and cytokine production by
     peritoneal exudate macrophages and mononuclear blood leukocytes was
     investigated in vitro.  We used the helium-neon laser (λ = 632.8
     nm) as the source of irradiation in our expts.  The NO production was estimated
     according to Griess reagent by measuring the accumulation of NO-2 ions in
     the incubation medium.  The determination of cytokine synthesis level was
     performed by ELISA.  In the course of our investigation we found that LPLI
     of macrophage suspension at doses ranged from 0.12 to 0.6 J/cm2 led to
     increased NO production  The maximal production was obtained at doses 0.24-0.36
     J/cm2.  It is notable that such increase in the NO production was completely
     abolished upon cell incubation in the presence of cycloheximide, a
     transcriptional inhibitor of protein synthesis, and L-N
     (G)-monomethyl-L-arginine, an inhibitor of iNOS.  So it was proved to be
     iNOS synthesized de novo that was the source of NO measured in our expts.
     After the exposure of monocyte suspension to LPLI we observed the increased
     production of such cytokines as interleukin-1beta (Il-1β) and tumor
     necrosis factor-alpha (TNFα ).  The maximal
     production was obtained within the dose ranges from 2 to 6 J/cm2 and amounted
     to 125 ± 35 pg/mL (425% to a control) and to 665 ± 261 pg/mL (625%
     to a control) for TNFα  and Il-1β, resp.
     The results suggest that LPLI is able to initiate leukocyte protein
     synthesis (iNOS) as well as synthesis of a number of cytokines (TNF
     α , Il-1β).  It, therefore, may form the basis for
     beneficial effects occurred during laser therapy.

L35  ANSWER 2 OF 2  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:528047  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:85678
TITLE:                    Dynamics of activation of cellular immunity and
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inflammation markers in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, with the use of low level infra red pulse **laser therapy** (LL-IRPLT). Part II

AUTHOR(S): Ilich-Stoyanovich, O.; Nassonov, E. L.; Balabanova, R. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of rehabilitation, Belgrade, 11000, Yugoslavia

SOURCE: Proceedings of the International Conference on Lasers (**2002**), Volume Date 2001, 24th, 316-322
CODEN: PICLDV; ISSN: 0190-4132
PUBLISHER: STS Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB This study is an investigation of the influence of LLP-IR-LT (λ=890 nm), on the activation markers of the immunity system in sera patients with RA. We have studied 137 patients with proved RA forming elementary group and 29 chosen at random representing the control - placebo group. The levels of soluble receptors and neopterin in sera were examined in 53 RA patients from the elementary and in 12 from the control group. These patients were subjected to dynamic determination of soluble **TNF**. **alpha**. receptors (sTNF-αR), sIL-2R and neopterin by immunoenzym method; and of C-reactive protein (CRP) by radioimmunodiffusion or by immunoenzym method. Due to the LLP-IR-LT therapy, a significant decrease of previously increased level of the sTNF-αR ($p<0.01$), of neopterin ($p<0.05$), and of sIL-2R ($p<0.05$) was registered. Also a significant decrease of previously increased CRP ($p<0.01$) concentration was registered. Placebo group demonstrates significantly increased level of sTNF-αR-($p<0.01$) and CRP-($p<0.01$) after LLP-IR-LT. The obtained results represent a pathophysiol. basis of LL-IRPLT application in RA, which is connected with the suppression of the functional activity of previously activated macrophages (the main source of the neopterin and sTNFαR), while the suppression of activated T lymphocytes (main source of the sIL-2R).

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> d que stat l37
L28       43284 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  TNF-A OR TNF(W)A OR
                TNF(W)ALPHA
L30           3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L28 AND ?LASER?(W)?THERAP?
L32         133 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L28 AND ?SKIN?(3A)?TREAT?
L33           1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L32 AND ?LASER?
L34           4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L30 OR L33
L36          12 SEA L34
L37          10 DUP REMOV L36 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs l37 1-10

L37  ANSWER 1 OF 10  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights
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ACCESSION NUMBER:   2005229374  EMBASE
TITLE:              Rocaglamide derivatives are immunosuppressive
                    phytochemicals that target NF-AT activity in T cells.
AUTHOR:             Proksch P.; Giaisi M.; Treiber M.K.; Palfi K.; Merling A.;
                    Spring H.; Krammer P.H.; Li-Weber M.
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Dr. M. Li-Weber, Tumor Immunology Program D030, German
                    Cancer Research Center, Im Neuenheimer Feld 280, 69120
                    Heidelberg, Germany. m.li-weber@dkfz-heidelberg.de
SOURCE:             Journal of Immunology, (1 Jun 2005) Vol. 174, No. 11, pp.
                    7075-7084.
                    Refs: 36
                    ISSN: 0022-1767  CODEN: JOIMA3
COUNTRY:            United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT:       026     Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
                    029     Clinical Biochemistry
                    030     Pharmacology
                    037     Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE:           English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:   English
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 20050616
                    Last Updated on STN: 20050616
AB   Aglaia (family Meliaceae) plants are used in traditional medicine (e.g.,
     in Vietnam) for the treatment of inflammatory skin
     diseases and allergic inflammatory disorders such as asthma. Inflammatory
     diseases arise from inappropriate activation of the immune system, leading
     to abnormal expression of genes encoding inflammatory cytokines and
     tissue-destructive enzymes. The active compounds isolated from these
     plants are derivatives of rocaglamide. In this study we show that
     rocaglamides are potent immunosuppressive phytochemicals that suppress
     IFN-γ, TNF-α , IL-2, and IL-4 production in
     peripheral blood T cells at nanomolar concentrations. We demonstrate that
     rocaglamides inhibit cytokine gene expression at the transcriptional
     level. At the doses that inhibit cytokine production, they selectively
     block NF-AT activity without impairing NF-κB and AP-1. We also show
     that inhibition of NF-AT activation by rocaglamide is mediated by strong
     activation of JNK and p38 kinases. Our study suggests that rocaglamide
     derivatives may serve as a new source of NF-AT-specific inhibitors for the
     treatment of certain inflammatory diseases. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 by
     The American Association of Immunologists, Inc.

L37  ANSWER 2 OF 10     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2005249805     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 15888129
TITLE:              A study of Q-switched Nd:YAG laser irradiation and
                    paracrine function in human skin cells.
```

AUTHOR: Burd Andrew; Zhu Ningwen; Poon Vincent K M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Department of Surgery, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin, Hong Kong.. andrewburd@surgery.cuhk.edu.hk
SOURCE: Photodermatology, photoimmunology & photomedicine, (2005 Jun) 21 (3) 131-7.
Journal code: 9013641. ISSN: 0905-4383.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: (EVALUATION STUDIES)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200509
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050513
Last Updated on STN: 20050909
Entered Medline: 20050908

AB BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: This preliminary laboratory-based study looks at the paracrine release from human skin cells subject to sublethal Q-switched Nd:YAG 532 nm laser irradiation. STUDY DESIGN/MATERIALS AND METHODS: Human dermal fibroblast and keratinocyte cultures were exposed to sublethal energy using the Nd:YAG 532 nm laser. Altered gene expression was then screened using RT-PCR for a range of paracrine factors known to affect melanogenesis, basic fibroblast growth factor (b-FGF), hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), stem cell factor (SCF), melanocyte stimulating hormone (MSH), endothelin-1 (ET-1), interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (**TNF-alpha**) and protease-activated receptor-2 (PAR-2). Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to confirm protein production. Conditioned medium was used to assess altered melanogenesis in a melanoma cell line. Results: Fibroblasts exposed to sublethal radiation showed upregulation of b-FGF, HGF and SCF. This contrasts with keratinocytes which showed upregulation of IL-6. Elevated protein levels of b-FGF and SCF were confirmed by ELISA assay. Conditioned fibroblast medium was shown to stimulate melanogenesis in a melanoma cell line. CONCLUSIONS: This preliminary laboratory study reports, for the first time, specific gene upregulation using the Q-switched Nd:YAG 532 nm laser.

L37 ANSWER 3 OF 10 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005261129 EMBASE
TITLE: Topical ALA-PDT modifies neutrophils' chemiluminescence, lymphocytes' interleukin-1beta secretion and serum level of transforming growth factor beta1 in patients with nonmelanoma skin malignancies: A clinical study.
AUTHOR: Adamek M.; Kawczyk-Krupka A.; Mostowy A.; Czuba Z.; Krol W.; Kasperczyk S.; Jakobisiak M.; Golab J.; Sieron A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M. Adamek, Center for Laser Diagnostics and Therapy, Clinic of Internal Diseases and Physical Medicine, Silesian Medical University, 15 Batory St., PL-41902 Bytom, Poland. madamek@a4.pl
SOURCE: Photodiagnosis and Photodynamic Therapy, (2005) Vol. 2, No. 1 SPEC. ISS., pp. 65-72.
Refs: 41
ISSN: 1572-1000
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 1572-1000(05)00004-9
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
014 Radiology

016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050630
Last Updated on STN: 20050630

AB Background: Photodynamic therapy (PDT) has been recognized as a noninvasive therapeutic approach for the effective treatment of tumors. It has been shown in studies conducted on malignant cell lines and various animal tumor models, that the interaction of photosensitizing substances with light leads to the release of cytotoxic substances and stimulates the immune response. Purpose: The aim of our study was to analyze the immune system response in patients undergoing photodynamic therapy due to basal cell carcinoma (BCC). Methods: Patients with **skin** malignancies have been **treated** by 10% delta-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) (Medac GmbH, Wedel, Germany) topically and light from a diode **laser**. Blood samples were obtained from each patient twice in the same day: before and 4 h after photodynamic treatment procedure. In patients' serum the concentration of transforming growth factor beta1 (TGF-β1) was determined. Additionally the study has been conducted on lymphocytes and granulocytes from peripheral blood. In cell culture supernatants the concentration of interleukin 1beta (IL-1β), interleukin 2 (IL-2), interleukin 6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor alpha (**TNF**. **alpha**.), the percentile composition of patients' lymphocytes and the chemiluminescence of neutrophils have been measured. Results: We have observed a significant increase ($p = 0.015$) in the intensity of the neutrophil chemiluminescence and significant diminution ($p = 0.006$) of IL-1β concentration in supernatants. Similarly the serum level of TGF-β1 has been significantly decreased ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion: It is very likely that human immune system activity is modified by topical ALA-PDT and may potentially contribute to its final outcome.

L37 ANSWER 4 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004273405 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15171769
TITLE: Recurrent pigmented macules after q-switched alexandrite laser treatment of congenital melanocytic nevus.
AUTHOR: Sohn Seonghyang; Kim Sangeun; Kang Won Hyoung
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology and Laboratory of Cell Biology, Institute for Medical Sciences, Ajou University School of Medicine, Suwon, Korea.
SOURCE: Dermatologic surgery : official publication for American Society for Dermatologic Surgery [et al.], (2004 Jun) 30 (6) 898-907; discussion 907.
Journal code: 9504371. ISSN: 1076-0512.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200407
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040603
Last Updated on STN: 20040715
Entered Medline: 20040714

AB BACKGROUND: Q-switch-mode laser treatment of congenital nevi does not result in complete histological clearance, and many patients have partial repigmentation within several months. In addition, the number of recurrent pigmented macules (RPMs) may increase, a major drawback to good cosmetic results. While the mechanism of recurrence is not known.

OBJECTIVE: To help elucidate the mechanism of RPM development, we evaluated the expression of **TNF-alpha** and E-cadherin on RPM after treatment of congenital nevi with a Q-switched alexandrite laser (QSAL). METHODS: Thirteen Korean subjects with congenital nevi received QSAL treatment at intervals ranging from 2 to 6 months (mean, 4.5 treatments). Two-millimeter punch biopsy specimens were obtained at their first visit and from RPMs 3-6 months after the last treatment. Expression of E-cadherin and **TNF-alpha** were determined histochemically in the original nevi and RPM. In addition, one RPM was examined by electron microscopy. RESULTS: Reduced pigmentation in the treated areas was seen in all cases, but partial repigmentaion was seen as black spots within 6 months after the last QSAL treatment. Compared to the original nevi, the RPMs had increased numbers of melanocytes in the epidermis and reduced nevomelanocytic nests in the dermis. The expression of **TNF-alpha** and E-cadherin was downregulated in the RPMs compared to the original nevi. Electron microscopy confirmed the increase in melanocytes in the epidermis of RPMs. CONCLUSION: Our findings suggest that the down-regulation of E-cadherin and **TNF-alpha** may induce the proliferation of melanocytes, resulting in the formation of RPMs.

L37 ANSWER 5 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003345958 EMBASE
TITLE: Immunomodulatory effects of low-intensity near-infrared laser irradiation on contact hypersensitivity reaction.
AUTHOR: Kandolf-Sekulovic L.; Kataranovski M.; Pavlovic M.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: L. Kandolf-Sekulovic, Department of Dermatology, Institute for Medical Research, Military Medical Academy, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. svitac@eunet.yu
SOURCE: Photodermatology Photoimmunology and Photomedicine, (2003) Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 203-212.
Refs: 45
ISSN: 0905-4383 CODEN: PPPHEW
COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030911
Last Updated on STN: 20030911

AB Background/Purpose: Contact hypersensitivity (CHS) reaction is a useful model for studying the skin immune system and inflammatory reactions in the skin. In this study, an experimental model of CHS reaction was employed to assess immunomodulatory effects of near-infrared (near-IR) low-intensity laser (LIL) irradiation, which is used as adjuvant therapy in dermatology, physical medicine, rheumatology, etc., because of its declared anti-inflammatory, biostimulative and analgesic effects. Methods: The effects of near-IR LIL irradiation (λ = 904 nm, irradiance 60 mW/cm(2), fluence 3.6 J/cm(2)) on CHS reaction to 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB) in Albino Oxford rats were examined by irradiating experimental groups of animals before the induction phase of CHS reaction, while nonirradiated animals and animals that received vehicle instead of hapten served as controls. Ear-swelling assay, histopathological examination of H&E preparations of ear skin, computer-assisted image analysis of dermal infiltrate, ear skin organ culture with the determination of cutaneous production of tumour necrosis factor-α (by ELISA assay) and nitric oxide (by Griess' assay) were

used for measuring the effects of LIL in the elicitation phase of CHS reaction. Cellularity, dendritic cell content, flow cytometry and proliferation assays (spontaneous and in the presence of IL-2 and concanavalin A) of the draining lymph node cells (DLNC) were performed for the assessment of LIL irradiation effects in the induction phase. Results: In the irradiated group of animals, ear swelling was significantly diminished compared to control animals (101±11.5% vs. 58±11.6%, P<0.01). This was accompanied by a highly significant decrease in the density of dermal infiltrate (22±0.81 vs. 14.2±1.75 cells per unit area, P<0.01) and a significant decrease in nitrite levels in the medium conditioned by organ-cultured ear skin (17.63±1.91 vs. 3.16±1.69μM NaNO(2); P<0-01), while **TNF-α** concentration was not changed. Cellularity and dendritic cell content in DLNC population, as well as the expression of TCR-α, CD4, CD8 and CD25, were not changed between irradiated and nonirradiated animals. Proliferation rates of DLNC cultured for 72h were significantly lower in irradiated animals (17.3±4.1 vs. 13.9±0.9 x 10(3)c.p.m.; P<0.01). In cultures of DLNC with added rIL-2 or 0.5 μg/ml of concanavalin A, proliferation rates were also significantly decreased in irradiated animals (34.7±3.5 vs. 31.2±2.9 x 10(3)c.p.m. in IL-2-supplemented culture, P<0.01; 70.9±6.4 vs. 58.3±9.1 x 10(3)c.p.m. in concanavalin A-supplemented culture, P<0.01). However, this effect was overcome in the presence of the higher concentration of concanavalin A (2.5μg/ml) (nonirradiated 38.7±3.1, irradiated 123.1±7.3 x 10(3) c.p.m., P<0.01). Conclusion: LIL irradiation showed a systemic immunomodulatory effect on CHS reaction to DNCB in rats. Decreased ear swelling observed in the elicitation phase was associated with diminished proliferative responses of the DLNC in the induction phase of CHS reaction. Further experimental work is needed to examine the possible mechanisms of these effects.

L37 ANSWER 6 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003217527 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12737650
TITLE: He-Ne laser on microcrystalline arthropathies.
AUTHOR: Campana V; Moya M; Gavotto A; Simes J C; Spitale L; Soriano F; Palma J A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Facultad de Ciencias Medicas, Catedra de Fisica Biomedica, Cordoba, Republica Argentina.. campanav@hotmail.com
SOURCE: Journal of clinical laser medicine & surgery, (2003 Apr) 21 (2) 99-103.
Journal code: 9006547. ISSN: 1044-5471.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200306
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030513
Last Updated on STN: 20030611
Entered Medline: 20030610

AB OBJECTIVE: The objective of this work is to assess the anti-inflammatory capacity of He-Ne **laser therapy** as determined by the plasmatic levels of inflammatory markers, fibrinogen, and TNFalpha and by histopathological study in rats with arthropathy induced by calcium pyrophosphate crystals. Background Data: Microcrystalline arthropathies are a group of diseases characterized by the deposit of different crystals in joints. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Two milligrams of dicalcium pyrophosphate crystals (DCPP) were injected in both joints of the lower limbs of rats during 2 days. A group was treated with laser of He-Ne (6 mW) on the injected joints during 3 consecutive days. After 96 h of the

first injection, animals were sacrificed to determine TNFalpha using the ELISA method and fibrinogen was assessed using spectrophotometry. Sections from the lower limbs were used for histopathology. RESULTS: A statistically significant increase ($p < 0.001$) in plasma fibrinogen levels and TNFalpha was noted between the control group and the laser-treated group. The histological transversal section of a posterior limb joint of a rat injected with DCPP showed fibroadipose tissue with diffuse chronic infiltrate. The histopathology of the group of rats injected with DCPP and subsequently treated with He-Ne laser showed no inflammatory response. CONCLUSION: He-Ne laser treatment in the microcrystalline arthropathy induced in rats by DCPP injection might have an antiinflammatory effect, evaluated by fibrinogen plasma levels and **TNF-alpha** (inflammatory markers) and by the histopathology regressive process.

L37 ANSWER 7 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002059119 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11785072
TITLE: [Low-intensity laser irradiation in patients with urinary tuberculosis].
Nizkointensivnoe lazernoe izluchenie u bol'nykh tuberkulezom mochevoi sistemy.
AUTHOR: Parmon E M; Borshchevskii V V; Bortkevich L G
SOURCE: Urologiia (Moscow, Russia : 1999), (2001 Nov-Dec) (6) 13-7.
Journal code: 100900900. ISSN: 1728-2985.
PUB. COUNTRY: Russia: Russian Federation
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200201
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020125
Last Updated on STN: 20020128
Entered Medline: 20020125

AB Combined surface radiation of renal projection area and intravascular laser radiation of blood (AZOR-2K unit) were used in combined treatment of 54 patients with urinary tuberculosis. Analysis of immunological and hematological indices of peripheral blood of patients before and after the combined treatment showed that low-intensity laser radiation activates local system of T-helpers which after specific antigenic impact differentiate into T-helpers-1. The latter synthesize in loco gamma-interferon, **TNF-alpha** and beta and IL-2 stimulating bactericidal mechanisms directed at destruction of M. tuberculosis and resolution of the infection focus.

L37 ANSWER 8 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001066261 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11109616
TITLE: [Effects of low-intensity infrared impulse **laser therapy** on inflammation activity markers in patients with rheumatoid arthritis].
Vliianie nizkointensivnoi infrakrasnoi impul'snoi lazernoi terapii na markery aktivnosti vospaleniia u bol'nykh revmatoidnym artritom.
AUTHOR: Ilich-Stoianovich O; Nasonov E L; Balabanova R M
SOURCE: Terapevticheskii arkhiv, (2000) 72 (5) 32-4.
Journal code: 2984818R. ISSN: 0040-3660.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200012

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20001222

AB AIM: To evaluate effects of low-intensity infrared impulse **laser therapy** (IRILT) on concentration of immunity activation [not readable: see text] (soluble receptors of **TNF-alpha** and neopterin) and indicator of the inflammation activity (concentration of C-reactive protein) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). MATERIALS AND METHODS: Enzyme immunoassay, radioimmunoassay, enzyme immunoassay and radial immunodiffusion were used to measure soluble receptors of **TNF-alpha**, neopterin and C-reactive protein in 38 females with verified RA receiving IRILT or sham procedures. RESULTS: IRILT induced lowering of neopterin, **TNF-alpha** soluble receptors ($p < 0.01$) and C-reactive protein ($p < 0.01$). CONCLUSION: The findings give pathogenetical grounds for IRILT use in RA as this treatment suppresses functional activity of macrophages which serve the main source of neopterin and the receptors synthesis.

L37 ANSWER 9 OF 10 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2005 JST on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 990296474 JICST-EPlus
TITLE: Effects of laser irradiation on cytokine production of rheumatoid synovial cells.
AUTHOR: NISHIMURA TATSUYA; MATSUMOTO TADAYOSHI; TOMITA KATSUO INOUE KAZUHIKO
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kanazawa Univ.
Tokyo Women's Medical College, School of Medicine, Inst. of Rheumatology
SOURCE: Chubu Riumachi (Journal of the Chubu Rheumatism Association), (1999) vol. 30, no. 1, pp. 46-47. Journal Code: Y0938A (Fig. 1, Tbl. 1, Ref. 5)
ISSN: 0916-6033
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Short Communication
LANGUAGE: Japanese
STATUS: New

L37 ANSWER 10 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:300785 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900300785
TITLE: Effect of Helium-Neon laser on cultured human macrophages.
AUTHOR(S): Hemvani, Nanda; Chitnis, Dhananjay Sadashiv [Reprint author]; Bhagwanani, Nijram Satramdas
CORPORATE SOURCE: Choithram Hospital and Research Centre, Manik Bagh Road, Indore, India
SOURCE: Laser Therapy, (Dec., 1998) Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 159-164. print.
ISSN: 0898-5901.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Aug 1999
Last Updated on STN: 12 Aug 1999

AB Low incident doses of Helium-Neon (HeNe) **laser therapy** are routinely used in our institute as an adjunct to chemotherapy for treating cases of tuberculosis. Although the mechanism of the action of **laser therapy** in the treatment of this pathology is not completely clear, macrophage cells are however recognized as the key cells in treating the pathology of tuberculosis. The present study was thus designed to see the in vitro effect of laser over the macrophages. The macrophages were isolated from five healthy volunteers and five pulmonary

tuberculosis (PTB) cases and cultured in microwells. The macrophages in multiple wells irradiated on third, fifth and seventh day with HeNe laser (wavelength of 632.8 nm and an output power of 3 mW) for 10, 5 and 2 mins. The cell counts carried out on the tenth day showed that the irradiated wells had increased cell proliferation ($p < 0.01$) than the non-irradiated wells for all exposure times, and it was optimal for the wells exposed for 5 min. Microscopic examination revealed increased cell size, with a larger nucleus and RNA content. The release of **TNF-alpha**, and granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) were greater for the wells exposed to the laser. The results were similar for the macrophages from the healthy volunteers and the tuberculosis cases. Thus, the findings suggest that laser irradiation activates macrophages from healthy subjects as well as from patients suffering from PTB.

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=> d que stat l41
L28       43284 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  TNF-A OR TNF(W)A OR
                TNF(W)ALPHA
L30           3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L28 AND ?LASER?(W)?THERAP?
L32         133 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L28 AND ?SKIN?(3A)?TREAT?
L33           1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L32 AND ?LASER?
L34           4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L30 OR L33
L38         416 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L34 AND (PRD<20040311 OR PD<20040311
                )
L39           4 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L38 AND ?TATTOO?
L40           3 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L38 AND ?SKIN?(W)?COLORATION?
L41           7 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L39 OR L40

=> d ibib abs l41 1-7

L41  ANSWER 1 OF 7  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:226531  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Method for delivering therapeutic proteins to the
                         intradermal compartment
INVENTOR(S):             Mikszta, John A., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
                         Dekker, John P. III, Cary, NC, UNITED STATES

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2005196380      A1   20050908
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2005-75274      A1   20050308  (11)

                               NUMBER         DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 2004-551293P    20040308 (60)            <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    JONES DAY, 222 EAST 41ST ST, NEW YORK, NY, 10017, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      25 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              4295
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The present invention relates to methods and devices for intradermal
         delivery of substances, preferably therapeutic substances by targeting
         the substance to the intradermal compartment of a subject's skin.
         Substances delivered in accordance with the methods of the invention
         have an improved clinical utility and therapeutic efficacy relative to
         other drug delivery methods including intramuscular, and subcutaneous
         delivery. The present invention provides benefits and improvements over
         conventional drug delivery methods including but not limited to,
         improved pharmacokinetics and bioavailability.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L41  ANSWER 2 OF 7  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:208555  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Method for delivering interferons to the intradermal
                         compartment
INVENTOR(S):             Dekker, John P. III, Cary, NC, UNITED STATES
                         Mikszta, John A., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
                         Pettis, Ronald J., Cary, NC, UNITED STATES
                         Alchas, Paul G., Franklin Lakes, NJ, UNITED STATES

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
```

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005181033	A1	20050818
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-75276	A1	20050308 (11)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-803746, filed on 17 Mar 2004, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-893746, filed on 29 Jun 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-606909, filed on 29 Jun 2000, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2004-551293P	20040308 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JONES DAY, 222 EAST 41ST ST, NEW YORK, NY, 10017, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 25 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4492
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to methods and devices for intradermal delivery of substances, preferably therapeutic substances by targeting the substance to the intradermal compartment of a subject's skin. Substances delivered in accordance with the methods of the invention have an improved clinical utility and therapeutic efficacy relative to other drug delivery methods including intramuscular, and subcutaneous delivery. The present invention provides benefits and improvements over conventional drug delivery methods including but not limited to, improved pharmacokinetics and bioavailability.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L41 ANSWER 3 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:234136 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of **tattoo** removal
INVENTOR(S): Graham, Paul D., Woodbury, MN, UNITED STATES
Elliott, Peter T., Woodbury, MN, UNITED STATES
Gallagher, Kevin G., Minneapolis, MN, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): 3M Innovative Properties Company (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004181211	A1	20040916
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-799960	A1	20040312 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-454246P	20030313 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: 3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY, PO BOX 33427, ST. PAUL, MN, 55133-3427
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 674

AB A method for removing **tattoos** is disclosed. Generally, the method includes administering an IRM compound to the **tattooed** region. In some cases, the method also includes treating a **tattooed** area with a cell disrupter such as a **laser**

beam.

L41 ANSWER 4 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:208350 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods for overcoming organ transplant rejection
INVENTOR(S): Streeter, M.D., Jackson, Reno, NV, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003144712	A1	20030731	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-327605	A1	20021220 (10)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-287432, filed on 1 Nov 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-343399P	20011220 (60)	<--
	US 2002-354009P	20020131 (60)	<--
	US 2002-369260P	20020402 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 696
AB Therapeutic methods for preventing or retarding organ transplant rejection are described, the methods including delivering to a transplanted organ a rejection effective amount of light energy, the light energy having a wavelength in the visible to near-infrared wavelength range, wherein delivering the rejection effective amount of light energy includes selecting a power density (mW/cm.sup.2) of light energy to be received at the organ. The power density is at least about 0.01 mW/cm.sup.2 and no more than about 100 mW/cm.sup.2, to be delivered to the transplanted organ after completion of the transplant procedure.

L41 ANSWER 5 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:18101 USPATFULL
TITLE: Shark cartilage extract: process of making, methods of using, and compositions thereof
INVENTOR(S): Dupont, Eric, Quebec, CANADA
Brazeau, Paul, Quebec, CANADA
Juneau, Christina, Quebec, CANADA
Maes, Daniel H., Huntington, NY, UNITED STATES
Marenus, Kenneth, Dix Hills, NY, UNITED STATES
Beliveau, Richard, Quebec, CANADA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): AEeterna Laboratories, Inc. (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003013858	A1	20030116	<--
	US 6635285	B2	20031021	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-68950	A1	20020207 (10)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2000-504065, filed on 15 Feb 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6380366 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-693535, filed on 8 Aug 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6028118 Continuation-in-part of

Ser. No. US 1995-550003, filed on 30 Oct 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6025334 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-384555, filed on 3 Feb 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5618925 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-234019, filed on 28 Apr 1994, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD, L.L.P., ONE COMMERCE SQUARE, 2005 MARKET STREET, SUITE 2200, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 62
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 31 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2897
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to cartilage extracts and to a method of producing the same. Shark cartilage extracts having anti-angiogenic, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory and anti-collagenolytic activities have been obtained by an improved process. The process comprises the steps of obtaining a crude cartilage extract in an aqueous solution, this crude extract being fractionated to recover molecules of a molecular weight less than about 500 kDa. Some of the biologically active components of the extract are prepared by further fractionation. The cartilage extract can be used for treating diseases or conditions having etiological components selected from the group consisting of tumor proliferation, angiogenesis, inflammation, metalloprotease activity and collagenolysis. Several cosmetic applications based on the capacity of the liquid extract to improve skin conditions are also disclosed. A simple and efficient process for the preparation of cartilage extracts is also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L41 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:11451 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Skin treatments** using blue and violet light
INVENTOR(S): Perricone, Nicholas V., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003009158	A1	20030109	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-901847	A1	20010709	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MARY M. KRINSKY, Ph. D., J.D., PATENT ATTORNEY, 79 TRUMBULL STREET, NEW HAVEN, CT, 06511
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 445
AB Aging or damaged **skin** is **treated** by irradiating affected **skin** areas with an effective amount of blue and/or violet visible light having a wavelength of about 400 nm to about 500 nm. The light may be sunlight or artificial light, coherent or noncoherent, pulsed or continuous, of high or low energy, exposed generally or directed to target areas, or any combination of these. A variety of irradiation methods may be employed. In one embodiment, filtered sun or artificial light is used. This can be widely exposed to skin areas, or directed to discrete skin regions, particularly to areas especially susceptible to aging, e.g., the backs of hands and the

periorbital and perioral areas of the face. In an alternate embodiment, light-emitting diodes are applied directly to discrete skin areas as needed as patches or thin sheets such as pliable masks. Green light (about 500 to about 590 nm) may be used as adjunct therapy with blue/violet light in some embodiments. Compositions containing compounds that enhance light penetration of the stratum corneum such as α-hydroxy acids (e.g., glycolic acid) and/or filter light may be applied to the skin prior to or during phototreatment.

L41 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:95938 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Shark cartilage extract:process of making, methods of using and compositions thereof
INVENTOR(S):	Dupont, Eric, Saint-Nicolas, CANADA Brazeau, Paul, Montreal, CANADA Juneau, Christina, Sainte-Foy, CANADA Beliveau, Richard, Ile-des-Soeurs, CANADA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Les Laboratoires Aeterna Inc., Quebec, CANADA (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6380366	B1	20020430	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-504065		20000215 (9)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-693535, filed on 8 Aug 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 6028118
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-550003, filed on 30 Oct 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 6025334
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-384555, filed on 3 Feb 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5618925
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-234019, filed on 28 Apr 1994, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Stucker, Jeffrey
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Brown, Randall C., Ferguson, Priscilla L., Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	48 Drawing Figure(s); 31 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	2824

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to cartilage extracts and to a method of producing the same. Shark cartilage extracts having anti-angiogenic, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory and anti-collagenolytic activities have been obtained by an improved process. The process comprises the steps of obtaining a crude cartilage extract in an aqueous solution, this crude extract being fractionated to recover molecules of a molecular weight less than about 500 kDa. Some of the biologically active components of the extract are prepared by further fractionation. The cartilage extract can be used for treating diseases or conditions having etiological components selected from the group consisting of tumor proliferation, angiogenesis, inflammation, metalloprotease activity and collagenolysis. Several cosmetic applications based on the capacity of the liquid extract to improve skin conditions are also disclosed. A simple and efficient process for the preparation of cartilage extracts is also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

Inventor Search

=> d ibib abs ind l25 1-1

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1004159 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:284727
TITLE: Methods and compositions for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos
INVENTOR(S): **David, Nathaniel E.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): VVII NewCo 2003, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005201959	A1	20050915	US 2004-799540	20040311
WO 2005091891	A2	20051006	WO 2005-US6300	20050225

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2004-799540 A 20040311
US 2004-799867 A 20040312
US 2004-810391 A 20040326

AB Novel compns. and methods and pharmaceutical compns. for altering **skin coloration**. The methods include administering a cytokine to a dermal region desired to be altered. The cytokine is formulated for local administration. The cytokine is preferably administered in conjunction with a therapeutic procedure. The therapeutic procedure is preferably selected from the group consisting of excision, dermabrasion, laser therapy, cryosurgery, grafting, camouflaging, scarification, and salabrasion.

IC ICM A61K038-20
ICS A61K007-135
INCL 424062000; 424085200
CC 15-5 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
ST tattoo **skin coloration** altering cytokine
IT Skin
(camouflage; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)
IT Surgery
(cryosurgery; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)
IT Cytokines
Interferons
Interleukin 1
Interleukin 10
Interleukin 11
Interleukin 12

Interleukin 13
Interleukin 14
Interleukin 15
Interleukin 2
Interleukin 3
Interleukin 4
Interleukin 5
Interleukin 6
Interleukin 7
Interleukin 8
Interleukin 9
Interleukins
Lymphotoxin
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cytokines for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Skin
(dermis, dermabrasion; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Skin
(dermis, tattoo; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Skin
(excision; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Laser radiation
(methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Skin
(salabrasion; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Skin, disease
(scar, scarification; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Cosmetics
(skin-lightening; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Transplant and Transplantation
(skin; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Skin
(transplant; methods and compns. for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Interferons
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(α; cytokines for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Interferons

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(β; cytokines for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT Interferons
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(γ; cytokines for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)

IT 81627-83-0, Macrophage colony-stimulating factor
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cytokines, (but not M-CSF) for altering **skin coloration**, mainly due to tattoos)